

STATE LIBRARY NEEDS MORE SPACE

Dr. McIlwaine Urges That Upper Floor of New Wing Be Turned Over to Institution.

READING ROOM TOO SMALL

People Frequently Are Compelled to Stand While Examining Books and Papers.

In the annual report of the Virginia State Library, which will come from the press to-day, Dr. H. B. McIlwaine, State Librarian, makes a strong plea for increased space and urges that the whole of the upper floor of the new wing now being added to the library building be devoted to the use of the institution. No disposition of this floor has yet been made, and the State Library Board will make every endeavor possible to have it turned over to the library.

Dr. McIlwaine points out that the present available space is wholly inadequate, and that it is impossible to arrange the books and papers so that they can be furnished applicants at a moment's notice. Many valuable records and papers are now stored away and are almost inaccessible to the public. He also sets forth that there is not enough space in the reading-room to accommodate the public, and frequently persons are compelled to stand while they examine documents or books.

Finally, he says, more wall space is needed for portraits. At present, if a handsome picture were given the library, accommodation could be found for it only by the removal of one or more of the present collection to the stack-room, where already many of the pictures are hanging around the walls safely hidden from the public eye.

Application has recently been made at the library for space to allow the Medical Society of Virginia and the Virginia Chemists' Club to keep on file technical journals for the use of their members and the general public. With the desired increase of space the requests of these associations could be granted.

What Report Contains.

The report of the library is for the year ending October 31, 1908, and contains nearly 600 pages. It consists of three parts: First, the report of the Library Board to the Governor, embodying the report of the Librarian to the board and of the heads of the departments of the library to the Librarian; second, a special report of the head of the department of archives and history; and third, a special report of the head of the department of bibliography.

In the report of the Librarian to the board is found a full description of the work done in the library during the year, and from this description it is inferred that very satisfactory progress has been made in every way. The second tier of book stacks on the north side of the stack-room, for which special appropriation was made by the General Assembly, of 1904, has been completed, furnishing accommodation for about 150,000 books, and thus to some extent relieving the congestion before existing.

Ask for Appropriation.

It is pointed out, however, that since the new shelves have been placed the United States government documents, and the documents from the other States of the Union, and since the library still has no proper accommodation for its bound newspapers and periodicals, and since, too, the library is growing at the rate of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes a year, it will be necessary to call on the next General Assembly for an appropriation of \$6,000 for the special purpose of completing the second tier of stacks all around the room.

The report takes up the subject of legislative reference work, showing that many typewritten lists of references to laws in other States were furnished members of the General Assembly, and that ten printed lists of references to material in the library on topics of special interest were prepared. These topics were: "State Aid for Highway Construction," "Child Labor," "Traveling Libraries," "State Board of Control," "Compulsory Education," "Game Commissions and Wardens," "Pure Food," "Railroad Rate Legislation," "Immigration," "Boards of Equalization of Taxation and Traveling Libraries."

Cataloging Library.

After dealing at some length with the question of charges made for services performed by members of the library staff, according to a law passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, the proceeds, of course, being paid into the treasury, and with the relations of the State Library with other libraries of the State and the country at large, the report takes up the interesting topic of the cataloging of the library. To this important work at present is being devoted a greater share of the energies of the library staff than in any other, except, of course, the work of serving the public with books and information.

It is shown that good progress is being made on the catalogue, which, when complete, probably will be one of the fullest and best in the country. By the close of the year covered by the report 16,552 books and pamphlets had been cataloged, over 30,000 cards being required for the purpose. As work goes on hand in hand with the preparations of the catalogue, four finding lists had been printed and distributed.

The publication of the journals of the

Do Children Need Alcohol?

Ask your doctor how often he prescribes an alcoholic stimulant for children. He will probably say, "Very, very rarely." Ask him how often he prescribes a tonic for them. He will probably answer, "Very, very frequently." Then ask him about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a tonic for the young.

House of Burgesses is then taken up, and the progress of the work on Volume 6 of the series is indicated.

Many Books Added.

The number of accessions made to the library for the year is most gratifying, being 3,175, as against 1,935 the year before. The great increase is to be accounted for partly by the fact that a somewhat larger amount of money was spent in the purchase of books than was the case the preceding year, but mainly by the fact that a highly successful effort was made to collect the printed output of the various educational and religious institutions and business corporations throughout the State.

About eight or ten pages of the report are given to the traveling library department, for the information of the public at large and of possible patrons of this department all the application blanks used in the work being printed in full.

A Complex Institution.

The attentive reader of the whole report cannot fail to recognize that the Virginia State Library is a very complex institution. Not only does it do the usual work of a reference and circulating library in furnishing books and information and the rather exceptional one of managing a traveling library system, but it is also doing no little work of a kind which is a general thing done by colleges, universities and historical societies. Reference is made to the publication of the journals of the house of Burgesses and to the work done in the department of archives and history and of bibliography. The special reports of the heads of these departments, printed in this volume, furnish evidence of the high character of the work.

The report of the head of the department of archives and history consists of a circular of the petitions handed in to the General Assembly of Virginia from thirteen counties of the State during the period 1776-1850. These legislative petitions are of high value historically, and the calendar will serve to advertise the collection.

Valuable Records Destroyed.

Nearly 50 titles had been gotten together, and on most of these appropriate notes had been written, some by the head of the department and some by other students. Unfortunately, however, a fire occurred in the printing office in which the report was being set in type, when only about two-thirds of the work had been completed. As a result, therefore, the report embraces the titles only through 1754. It is expected that later on the lost titles and notes may be re-collected and printed in one of the numbers of the Virginia State Library Bulletin. The work is actually given to the public, however, is of great value.

ANOTHER CONFESSION

Robert Taylor Tells of Part He and Others Took in Powhatan Crimes.

Before Sheriff E. A. Baugh, of Powhatan county, and Deputy Sheriff R. C. Taylor, of Henrico county, Robert Taylor, of Henrico county, told the story of his part in the Powhatan crimes. Taylor, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Mary Skelton, and four men in the county jail yesterday morning, made full confession of the part that he took and substantiated practically all that was said by the others who confessed to the crimes of murder and arson.

Taylor is half-brother to Fleming Johnson and Stephen Johnson, both of whom are now in the county jail, charged with being principals in the affair. Another, John Brown, is held in the same jail, and there have been arrested in connection with the case eleven negroes. The trial in Powhatan county has been set for next Tuesday. Four men in the Henrico jail will be sent there Monday morning in charge of two of the county deputies.

Sheba Baugh stated yesterday that he had succeeded in collecting evidence against the men which, coupled with the fact that five of them have made confessions, will be sure to bring convictions. Former Commonwealth Attorney Louis Wendenburg, of Henrico county, has been retained to prosecute the case.

Monument is Finished.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—The Chalmers Monument, commemorating the soldiers who fell at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812, and standing twelve miles north of this city, has been finished and was formally transferred to the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812 by the United States War Department yesterday.

The monument is a tall, slender column of granite, topped by a statue of a soldier. It is surrounded by a low wall and a path leads to the base. The monument is a tribute to the bravery of the soldiers who fought at the battle of New Orleans in 1812.

GREATEST DANGER FROM DEADLY FLIES

Winston Spencer Churchill Writes Interestingly of Roosevelt's African Trip.

The account given by the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly under secretary of State for the Colonies, of his expedition to British East Africa, is almost step by step the route to be followed by the Roosevelt party. During his trip Mr. Churchill's English servant succumbed to a mysterious and swiftly fatal fever, but the minister and the other two white men who accompanied him suffered no ill effects from their equatorial journey.

According to Mr. Churchill's observations, it would seem that by far the most interesting portion of the Roosevelt trip will be through the Uganda Protectorate, where travel is by foot, bicycle or caravan, unless one elects to ride upon a seat borne on the shoulders of natives. The Uganda Railroad, contrary to the suggestion of its name, does not penetrate Uganda, but only reaches to it, its inland terminus being at Port Florence, on Lake Victoria. Not until the railroad has been left behind and the party enters Uganda proper, the garden of flowers and butterflies, will the true and most profitable of the exploration be realized. Simpler beasts there are without number, but the forests that conceal them are of the surpassing grandeur and the foliage of indescribable beauty. The natives are friendly, gentle of manner and of considerable intelligence. The air is soft and cool.

Yet the contrast between appearance and reality is striking, for this enchanted land is cursed with malarial fevers. Every white man who enters the country feels a sense of undefined oppression, and Mr. Churchill says that it will never be a white man's country. "A cut will not heal; a scratch festers. In the third year of residence even a small wound becomes a running sore. One day a man feels perfectly well; the next, for no apparent cause, he is prostrate with malaria, and with malaria of a peculiarly persistent kind, turning often in the third or fourth attack into a fatal disease. A daily dose of ten grains of quinine served to ward off malaria in the case of the Churchill party.

Fever is Greatest Danger.

The impression gained from Mr. Churchill's writings is that the greatest danger to the expedition is not the heat, the mosquitoes, the tsetse flies, which, when infected in a manner yet undetermined by scientists, become a deadly assassin, but the fever. The tsetse fly is known; his home is in the trees and bushes and near the water, and he may be avoided. Thus the danger from this source, broadly speaking, may be said to be proportionate to the extent to which the expedition voluntarily assumes in the pursuit of his explorations, allowance being made always for bad judgment and the unexpected fortunes of the hunt.

Then there are leg-long boots, gloves that reach to the elbow and become a completely protean and neck. Mosquito netting incloses the camper at night, and in the morning he habitually empties his boots of any undesirable tenant that may have wiggled in under cover of darkness. In the case of the Roosevelt party, Major Ed. A. Baugh, of Powhatan county, told the story of his part in the Powhatan crimes.

But, however handicapped the tsetse fly may be in the future pursuit of his nefarious calling, his assassinations of the past are worthy of record. According to Mr. Churchill, this deadly insect first appeared in the Kingdom of Uganda in 1897, and since that time within five years had killed two out of three of all the inhabitants, no less than 200,000 persons dying from the poison which he spread. "It might have been expected," wrote Sir H. H. Kell, the Governor of Uganda, to Mr. Churchill, in reply to a letter of the subject, "that the tsetse fly, which the negroes showed inability to grasp the theory of the transmission of disease by the agency of insects, the undeniably deadliness of the countries bordering on the lake shore would have induced them to flee from the stricken land and seek refuge in the healthier districts inland a refuge from the pestilence that was slaying them by thousands. An extraordinary fatalism, however, seems to have paralyzed the natives, and while denying the sad news of their fate, they appear to have accepted death almost with pathos."

But the helplessness of the native has given place to the knowledge of the white man, before which the tsetse fly has fallen back, and the tsetse fly, if not conquered, is less to be feared than a few years ago. Miles of brush, fertile breeding places of disease, have been cut away, and in its place is growing the vigorous citro-nella grass.

Journey to Uganda.

But it will be some time before the party reaches Uganda, and for the first six months headquarters will be at Nairobi, from which point numerous excursions will be made. Nairobi is the capital of the East Africa Protectorate, and is 227 miles from Mombasa by rail. It is built on lowland, and is not particularly healthful, and of its 14,000 residents less than 600 are white. There are 10,000 natives, and the rest are Indians.

Here is stationed a brigade of the King's African Rifles, and the town is the headquarters of the administration and the central office of the Uganda Railroad. Before Nairobi is reached the Roosevelt party will have an interesting railroad journey, which will be accomplished with less discomfort than one might imagine would be possible over a road the locomotives of which depend upon wood for fuel. But the British government and steadily improved, the road has reached

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ed a state of creditable efficiency. The roadbed is good and the gradual incline is overcome at fairly good speed. When Mr. Churchill made this trip he occupied a seat on the cow-catcher, and it is safe to say that the Americans will be satisfied with a lesser point of vantage. The magazine reader may expect before long to see pictured the members of the Roosevelt expedition viewing the country, perhaps, from an old-fashioned church pew fastened above the cow-catcher of an engine.

As the train unfolds its endless variety of scenes, the traveler's gaze will be seen, and deep gorges crossed while occasional plantations of cotton, rubber and fibre and trim little railway stations will give a touch of modern color to the otherwise primitive scene. On either side of the train may be seen an endless procession of wild animals, which seem to have learned that the formidable looking locomotive cannot leave the rails over which it moves through their domain. Herds of zebras, herds of antelope, black wildebeests, herds of red kongoni, and, in fact, most every imaginable beast is to be seen, with the exception of the lion, the rhinoceros and the elephant. Good fortune may even bring these within the ken of the railway passenger. And at Simba, popularly known as "the place of lions," the guides generally promise the sight of the royal animal.

But this is exceptional, and the paucity of the game is due to the greed of the hunter, for not so long ago it was the practice to stop these trains wherever opportunity offered to shoot a lion or two. The royal vermin have profited by the experience of unfortunate relatives, and now the stopping of a train or wagon is the cue for the exit from the scene of this wily animal. Hunters traveling by caravan upon sighting a lion are said now to drop unobserved from their wagon while the vehicle itself continues on its way. The absence of rhinoceros from this railway review is popularly credited to the fate of an ill advised member of the species, who tried conclusions with a swiftly moving locomotive. The elephant is still more reserved, and nothing but the rarest chance will permit a view of him while a train of cars is within his sight.

Contrary to popular opinion, perhaps, the courage of the Roosevelt party will not be tested by its encounter with the lion, the rhinoceros or the elephant. The lion is a cowardly beast, and when approached, and only shows his fighting qualities when at bay.

If a lion is slaughtered it will be known that the hunters pursued with relentless disregard the perils of the hunt. The rhinoceros, where it is met, is a mischievous creature. Rather than valor be shown in the slaying of a rhinoceros. The huge body offers an easy mark, but the bull's-eye is the eye or heart. Unless you hit a vital spot he will turn on you mortally. Churchill got a rhinoceros out of a herd of three. He says: "Great is the moral effect of a foe who advances. Everybody fired. Still the ponderous brute came on as if he were invulnerable; as if he were immune from all harm. Steam began to pour from his ears, and he seemed to grow more and more impatient. An impalpable curtain seems to roll itself up in the mind, revealing a mental picture, strangely lighted. The advance of the rhinoceros has new values and where a patch of white grass in the foreground four or five yards away seems to possess astonishing significance.

"It is there that the last two shots are fired. The resources of civilization are exhausted must be used. There is time to reflect with some detachment that, after all, we are the aggressors; we it is who have forced the conflict by an unprovoked assault with murderous intent upon a creature that is only very slightly less than a thing as right and wrong between man and beast—and who shall say there is not—right is plainly on his side; there is time for this before I perceive that, stunned and dazed by the fright he has suffered, the modern rhinoceros has swerved sharply to the right, and is now moving across our front, broadside on, at the same swift trot. More firing, and as I reload some one says he is down, and I fire instead at his smaller companion, at a distance of about 100 yards. But the rhinoceros hunt is like another, except in its details, and I will not occupy the reader with the account of this new pursuit and death. Suffice it to say that, in all the elements of neurotic experience, such a hunt counts to me fully equal to half an hour's brisk skirmish at 500 or 100 yards—and with an important addition. In war there is a cause, there is duty, there is the hope of glory, for who can tell what may be won before night? But here at the end is only a hide, a horn and a carcass, over which the virtues have already begun to wither."

Mr. Churchill traveled from Mombasa to Cairo, and his most positive deduction from his observations was that the British government, in preference to its other African estates, should "concentrate upon Uganda." He says: "One of the greater part of the north-east quarter of Africa British influence or authority in one form or another is supreme. But when I turn my mind over all those vast expanses, excluding only Egypt, there is no region which offers prospects to compare in hopefulness with those of the Protectorate of Uganda. The Sudan is a desert in extent and importance, and Great Britain is at no charge in respect to it. But the Sudan is clearly inferior in fertility." The East African Protectorate, he says, holds a promise less bright; Northern Somaliland is a desert of rocks and thorn bushes, devoid of inhabitants, and a fruitful land with docile people. What is least worth having is most difficult to hold; what is most worth having is easiest.

FREE BRIDGE BILL COUNCIL DECISIONAL

Supreme Court Decides That Manchester Cannot Put Bridge Across James River.

In an order handed down yesterday, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia holds that the bill passed by the last Legislature allowing the city of Manchester to build a free bridge across James River is unconstitutional. The bill was drawn by Charles L. Page, City Attorney of Manchester, and gave the Manchester and Richmond Bridge Company the right to construct a free bridge on the site of Mayo's Bridge.

For the benefit of H. V. Baldwin, J. C. Snellings and William H. Owens, residents and taxpayers of Manchester, the Commonwealth of Virginia brought suit against the bridge company and the city of Manchester, in the Corporation Court of Manchester, to prevent the bridge from being constructed. The lower court decided in favor of the city, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court. The case is remanded to the Corporation Court of Manchester for further proceedings.

What Court Decides.

The order of the Supreme Court is as follows: "This day came again the parties, by counsel, and the court having maturely considered the transcript of the record, is of opinion that the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company is neither a municipal corporation nor a public institution owned or controlled by the State in contemplation of article 12 of the Constitution of Virginia, and that consequently the General Assembly had no power to pass the act approved March 5, 1908, entitled 'An act to amend and re-enact sections 2, 4, 5 and 9 of an act approved April 2, 1902, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company, and granting certain powers to said company and the City Councils of the cities of Richmond and Manchester for public purposes.'"

"And the court being further of opinion that the Corporation Court of the city of Manchester erred in sustaining the demurrer to the petition for a quo warranto, doth so decide and declares. It is, therefore, considered that the said order be reversed and annulled, and that the plaintiff in error recover of the defendants in error her costs by her expended in the prosecution of her writ of error and supersedeas aforesaid here.

"At this court proceeding to enter such order as the said Corporation Court ought to have entered, it is considered that the demurrer to the petition be overruled and leave granted the relators to file the information against the defendants as prayed for, and the cause is remanded to the said Corporation Court for further proceedings not inconsistent with this order."

SERGEANT BINFORD RESIGNS

Major F. James Appointed to Fill Vacancy in Blues' Battalion.

The resignation of Sergeant B. R. Binford, Company B, Richmond Light Infantry Blues, was received and accepted last night at the headquarters of the company. Binford was a regular weekly drill. The term of Sergeant Binford's enlistment had expired, and owing to his advanced age and infirmity he was unable to give the time necessary to the militia. Captain Leary appointed Sergeant Major F. James to fill the vacancy. Sergeant James is one of the oldest men in the company in point of service, and was the rank and file commissioned officer next to Sergeant Binford. The resignation of the Corporal William C. Binford was also received, and his enlistment having expired, Mr. O'Fell will shortly leave the city. The applications of Privates Stoneham, Jeffries and Basing were received, and they were elected to membership.

TESTAMENTS FOR POLICE

Major Werner Receives John P. Branch's Gift to All Members of U. of F. Force.

Major Werner yesterday received John P. Branch's gift of pocket editions of the New Testament to be distributed among the members of the U. of F. Force. Mr. Branch made the promise of the gift at the time of the Chapman-Alexander meeting, published by the "Pocket Testament League, Winona Lake, Ind., and were received here through R. G. Masell, secretary of the "Simultaneous Evangelistic Society." The books are about the size of playing cards, and are very convenient for pocket use.

Narrow Escape for Ambulance

While answering a call yesterday afternoon to the ambulance, in charge of Driver Jackson and Dr. Bell, narrowly escaped being wrecked by an automobile, which was going west on Franklin Street as the ambulance was driving down a side street. As it was, it was only the machine that was damaged, and that only very slightly. A woman was driving. The occupants, one man and three women, refused to leave the ambulance. Dr. Bell secured the number of their tag license.

Steamer Is Aground.

LONDON, March 17.—The British steamer Wilster, from Pensacola, February 19, and Norfolk 25, for Hatteras, is aground near the entrance to the Currituck Sound.

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Many People are not "From Missouri." But They Like to be Shown—A Simple Yet Effective Test.

Frequently people like to know if an article will do all that is claimed of it, and we agree with these people, for it is perfectly right to know. Now, while the general improvement of the body is a matter of considerable expense to perfect some simple method by which it could be convincingly proven that their Charcoal Lozenges possessed all the medicinal qualities claimed of them, and herein print a simple yet effective test.

Take anything which emits an obnoxious odor, and place it in a box or something that can be easily covered. Then pulverize sufficient of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to completely cover the decaying or odorous matter. Care must be taken that the pulverized charcoal completely envelopes whatever the odor is coming from. It will be immediately noticed that there will be no odor, the charcoal will absorb positively all the odor, and should you make the test with a piece of meat or something that decays rapidly, the odor will be completely absorbed without the slightest traces of an odor noticeable.

This is proof positive that Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will eliminate odors and insure the user a clean, sweet breath. While the general improvement in the health and action of the stomach and bowels will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are for sale everywhere, 25 cents a box, guaranteed to contain nothing but young willow wood charcoal and pure honey; sample sent free upon request. Address E. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



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DIES AWAY FROM HOME



DR. J. WILLIAM JONES.

J. WILLIAM JONES DIES IN GEORGIA

(Continued from Page One—Column 3.)

In 1893 he became chaplain of the University of Virginia, a position he held for several years. Devotion to the Confederacy.

During all the period of his devotion to his church he maintained his interest in the cause of the Confederacy, his literary work in the preservation of the data on which the history of the Confederacy is to be drawn. Being second, perhaps, to none. From January, 1876, to July, 1887, he was secretary of the Southern Historical Society, editing during that period fourteen volumes of the Southern Historical Papers, an invaluable collection of the sources of Confederate and Southern history. Following the death of General Robert E. Lee, with whom he had been associated in Lexington in the years following the war, Dr. Jones prepared by authority of the Lee family, and with access to all personal papers, a volume of "Personal Reminiscences and Letters of R. E. Lee," which has had a wide sale in the country and abroad, and still remains one of the standard biographies of General Lee.

Later Dr. Jones published "The Army of Northern Virginia Memorial Volume," an "Appendix to the Life of Stonewall Jackson," "Christ in the Camp, or Religion in the Confederate Army," and "The Memorial of Jefferson Davis," by special authority of Mrs. Davis, following the death of the Confederate President. He was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines on subjects of the war, a collection of these miscellaneous writings being of greater extent, and in some instances of more historical value than his works in book form.

Author of School History.

During his stay at the University of Virginia and later professorship at the Miller Manual Labor School in Albemarle county, he completed his "School History of the United States," now adopted as a text-book by the Boards of Education of many of the Southern States.

In recent years, while in more or less infirm health, Dr. Jones was the chaplain-general of the United Confederate Veterans, taking part in each of the recent reunions, and making the prayer on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond. He was also secretary of the Confederate Memorial Association, and trustee for the fund for the erection of the Battle Abbey in Richmond.

Dr. Jones was married at Oakley, Nelson county, Va., on December 20, 1860, to Judith Page Helm, who survives him.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Dr. Jones in 1874 by Washington University, St. Louis. He was a member of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, of this city, and of a number of other Confederate, patriotic and historical organizations.

Governor Elyson's Tribute.

Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Elyson, president of the Confederate Memorial Association, of which Dr. Jones had been the secretary, said last night that he had been associated with Dr. Jones ever since the Memorial Association had been organized, and that he regarded him as having done more to keep alive the memories of the Confederacy than any man of his generation. "He was most earnest, active and persistent," said Governor Elyson, "in his demand for having an accurate and fair school history placed in the schools. I do not know of any man who has done more substantial work to perpetuate the Confederate cause than he has."

Appropriate action will be taken to-day by the Camp and other Confederate organizations in the city.

Assaulted Him in Shop.

Anton Freund, who runs a small shop at 2208 East Main Street, was set upon yesterday evening by two negroes, who belabored him unmercifully before he could escape from their clutches. The negroes entered the shop after their victim. Freund was attended by Dr. Bell, of the city ambulance, and afterwards taken home.

MANY NEW MEMBERS

Bishop Gibson Confirmed Large Class at Christ's Church Last Night.

In Christ Episcopal Church last night Bishop H. A. Gibson confirmed a class of ninety-six persons—the largest class yet confirmed in that church, and the second largest in the history of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Of these ninety-six will be enrolled as members of Christ Church, members of the church, and the building was crowded. The rector, the Rev. G. Otis Mead, and a number of other clergy of the city sat in the church.

There was no sermon, but at the close of the service Bishop Gibson delivered a short address. In the class there were twenty-eight men and sixty-eight women. One-third of them were minors, while among the number there were fourteen fathers and thirty mothers.

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Coal at a		Coal	Anthracite	Furnaces	Per Ton
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	\$4.50				

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